

2003 Year End Report

PreserVAtion *in* progress

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Virginia Department of Historic Resources Newsletter

January 2004



The \$10 million rehabilitation of Eight Jefferson Place in Roanoke has created the largest housing development in the area and is stimulating downtown economic development.

Putting Virginia's History to Work

- **Arlington County** identifies and incorporates 9,500 historic resources into zoning maps, gains historic designation for seven historic districts, using preservation as growth management tool to protect neighborhoods from encroaching development.
- \$10 million rehab of Eight Jefferson Place in **Roanoke** puts record number of residential units downtown, energizes merchants, creates downtown activity that is more than 9 to 5.
- **Suffolk** regains live-work community that city once had, revitalizes historic neighborhoods, plans to reuse old high school as cultural arts center, construct \$30 million convention center and marina.
- In **Richmond**, rehabbed W.W. Brown House spurs redevelopment of surrounding buildings and \$20 million Jackson Commons; Jackson Ward Heritage Trail planned for tourism; rehabilitation of Hippodrome Theater will create cultural entertainment center.

Preservation: Good for business, Va. communities

For many localities in 2003, historic preservation proved to be an engine of economic prosperity. Good for business and good for Virginia communities, historic preservation tools used by local government officials in Arlington County, Roanoke, Suffolk, Richmond, and many other localities delivered results in economic development, revitalization, and tourism.

Arlington County Planner Mike Leventhal uses historic preservation as a growth management and planning tool to help Arlington's urban neighborhoods revitalize and maintain their identity. The county listed a record six individual properties and nine historic districts on the state and national registers in 2003. "Residents see the value in preservation," Leventhal said of the nine districts containing 3,711 contributing properties. "They know their neighborhoods' histories; they are proud of where they're from—they don't say Arlington, they say Lyon Park, or Barcroft, or one of the 60 neighborhoods in the area." Leventhal is completing a countywide survey of Arlington's historic resources through the Department of Historic Resources' Survey and Planning Cost Share Program. The survey has identified 9,500 historic buildings and sites that will be incorporated into zoning maps. "We have a responsibility to collect and use this information for the public good," said Leventhal. "We believe strongly in neighborhood conservation, and once identified and recognized, these residential historic districts are more protected from encroachment." Real estate in these neighborhoods is prime, with small 1930s bungalows purchased for \$450,000 appraising at \$900,000. Many residents are using the state tax credit program to rehabilitate their historic houses.

Roanoke re-energizes downtown

Like Arlington, the city of Roanoke last year was highly energized by the use of preservation tools. The recent \$10 million rehabilitation of Eight Jefferson Place, the former Norfolk &

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2003 Facts & Figures

Significant sites gain historic designation:

- Virginia ranked No. 2 in U.S. in historic districts for 2003; No. 9 in total number of sites over life of program
- 134% increase in designations since 1996
- Designation is the first step in tourism development, contributing to a \$14 billion industry
- Designation also enables easements, grants, and incentives, which facilitate community revitalization

Easements protect sites from encroachment:

- Total of 337 easements over life of program; fair market value \$500 million
- Program cost is .37% of the value of the properties

Incentives fuel economic development:

- Projects up 346% since 1996, to 156, leveraging \$128 million in private investment
- Every dollar spent to run the program facilitates \$370 in rehabilitation expenditures

Cost Share Surveys identify sites, aid revitalization:

- Since 2000, surveys of 31 historic districts resulted in their designation
- Designation enabled 20 rehab projects (\$9 million), with 40 more projects proposed (\$37 million)
- Every dollar spent to identify historic districts has facilitated \$193 in private investment for rehabilitations

State grants aid historic sites, museums:

- 47 grants awarded, totaling \$1.25 million to 34 localities for landmark properties or projects

Historical Highway Markers add tourism interest:

- Last year, 92 markers approved in 54 localities
- Total of 2,100 markers help promote attractions, history to 23 million out-of-state visitors who travel Virginia's roads, spending \$194 million

Certified Local Governments facilitate planning:

- Last year, 6 grants totaling \$49,000 awarded to 4 localities, to establish key elements for local preservation programs

Streamlining expedites environmental review:

- Review, assistance for 3,555 federal projects
- Six major programmatic agreements signed to streamline review process

Education activities engage students, families:

- 121 educational activities in 65 communities reached 7,413 participants
- 61 Virginia Archaeology Month events in 28 localities attracted more than 10,500 visitors; 350 teachers received poster, calendar educating students

What is DHR?

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources:

Formerly known as the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, DHR was established as an independent executive branch agency under the Secretary of Natural Resources on July 1, 1989. The agency director (currently, Kathleen S. Kilpatrick) is appointed by the Governor to serve for a term parallel with his own. The director also serves as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for the purposes of carrying out federal mandates from the National Historic Preservation Act of 1996.

Staff: DHR's staffing consists of 43 full-time, classified employees. Of these employees, three are assigned to each of the regional preservation offices located in the cities of Portsmouth, Roanoke, and Winchester. These offices are on the community "front line," delivering services directly to Virginia communities. Also, there is a satellite administrative support office with five employees in Petersburg.

Boards: Two volunteer advisory boards support the agency's mission: the State Review Board (a 12-member board appointed by the director as SHPO), and the State Board of Historic Resources (a seven-member citizens board whose members are appointed by the Governor).

Services: With a fiscal year 2003 operating budget of approximately \$3.5 million, the department oversees a range of programs that protect and promote Virginia's historic resources. Among these programs are: statewide survey of historic buildings, districts, and archaeological sites; registration of historic properties; historic highway markers; historic preservation easements; Survey and Cost Share Program; Certified Local Government Program; state grants; rehabilitation incentives; environmental project review of public works; archival services; Threatened Sites Program; artifact curation and laboratory services (including loans and design assistance for exhibits); and education and outreach. The department maintains some of the leading historic preservation programs in the U.S., including registration of historic sites, easements, and highway markers. It has developed national models for programmatic agreements and a data sharing system for cultural resource information.

The mission of DHR is to foster, encourage, and support the stewardship and use of Virginia's significant architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources. The agency's motto is, "Putting Virginia's History to Work."

Year-end

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Western Railroad (N&W) corporate headquarters built in 1896, "has had a tremendous impact" said John Baker, executive director of Roanoke Housing and Redevelopment Authority. Its 87 residential spaces represent the largest residential housing development in the area. The building, which offers 22 different floor plans, is already at 90% occupancy. "We could not have done it without the state and federal tax credits," said Baker. Roanoke is becoming more than a 9-to-5 downtown: with one bridge in place and another on the way, residents of the Gainsboro historic district can walk to work, eat, shop, and attend cultural events in the downtown. "Eight Jefferson Place has influenced development, and the merchants are very excited," Baker said. "It is encouraging more investment in housing downtown."

Also in Roanoke, the \$5.7 million rehabilitation of the N&W Passenger Station created the new O. Winston Link Museum of railroad photography and the Roanoke Valley Visitor Information Center. The Eight Jefferson Place and passenger station projects, combined with the rehabilitation of the art deco N&W building now housing the Roanoke Higher Education Center, form the newly designated Norfolk & Western Historic District. These buildings flank the historic Hotel Roanoke and adjoining conference center, which together represent a total of \$75 million in private investment, while promoting destination visitation and sustained reuse of the principal office and commercial buildings that originally made Roanoke a national center for rail transportation.

Suffolk regains 'live-work community'

The city of Suffolk is seeing similar benefit in the way in which commercial adaptive reuse and the revitalization of residential historic districts "chase each other," in the words of City Planner Amy Merrill. The relocation of businesses to the downtown has resulted in "the live-work community that Suffolk once had. I can point to three instances in which developers of new businesses downtown decided to purchase houses and move their families into the area," said Merrill. The central business district, surrounded by historic residential neighborhoods, has become "quite a restaurant district." The city plans to rehabilitate the old Suffolk high school to a multimillion-dollar cultural arts center, using the state and federal tax credits, and to build a \$30 million convention center and marina. Merrill sees the use of the Survey and Planning Cost Share Program (which helped the city designate the West End Historic District in 2003), coupled with the tax credits, as a boon to Suffolk's resurgence. "It's a wonderful combination," she said. The survey identifies historic properties, which can be protected by local historic district designation. Add to that state and national historic designation, and owners of historic properties gain the benefit of becoming eligible to use tax incentives for rehabilitations, knowing their investments will be protected with local guidelines in place.

Richmond's Jackson Ward in full swing

In Richmond's historic Jackson Ward, one of the most vibrant African American neighborhoods of the early 20th century, efforts are in full swing to rehabilitate the district and return

Putting Virginia's History to Work

The Mosby Heritage Area, made up of rural towns, villages, and open spaces in Clarke, Loudoun, Warren Fauquier, and Prince William Counties, was formed in 1995 to increase awareness of its historic, cultural, and natural qualities. A 2003 report produced by the Mosby Heritage Area Association of accelerating economic benefits demonstrates historic preservation is profitable in both good times and bad:

- In 2002, 1.65 million visitors to 33 historic sites, museums, and history-related events generated \$79 million in state and local tax revenues.
- From July 1996–July 2002, 12 historic rehabilitation projects, valued at \$7.2 million, generated 112 construction projects, 102 jobs in other sectors, and \$5.6 million in household earnings.
- In both Loudoun and Clarke Counties, studies have shown that open space contributes more local revenue than it requires in local expenditures.

These figures are taken from "Profiting from Preservation, The Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation in the Mosby Heritage Area, 2003." For further information, go to: www.mosbyheritagearea.org

it to a thriving residential, cultural, and financial district. The recent rehabilitation of the circa 1845 W.W. Brown House, which once served as the nation's first African American bank, resulted in a single-family property that will be open to the public for tour four times a year. Funded by a Save America's Treasures grant, the W.W. Brown House is now under an easement held by the Department of Historic Resources and the City of Richmond. "The benefit of the easement," said developer Ron Stallings of Walker Row Partnership, "is that the exterior of the property will remain true to the original, and will help maintain the integrity of the neighborhood." The historic site will be featured on the Jackson Ward Heritage Tour, now in development. As a district landmark, the W.W. Brown House has spurred rehabilitation of four surrounding buildings and development of the \$20 million Jackson Commons project scheduled to begin in the spring of 2004. Plans include 83 single-family attached town houses and 26 senior housing units that will be designed using architectural features of the historic neighborhood. Commercial projects in 2004 include the adaptive reuse of the Hippodrome Theater and the Elks Building, which will create a cultural entertainment center for the district. Said Stallings, "Revitalization makes so much sense... People gravitate to historic places, they want a sense of belonging, and in historic buildings we preserve (the identity of) who we are that gives us a sense of where we're going. Historic preservation, economic development, community building, increasing the tax base, tourism—they are all in symbiotic relationship."

— Deborah Woodward

Federal, military reviews draw high marks

Programmatic agreements help streamline process

Last year, the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) staff reviewed and provided technical assistance to 3,555 federal projects for potential impacts to historic resources. This figure represents an 82% increase since 2001 in the number of reviews, many of which were complex and highly sensitive. To meet increased demand and streamline the process, the department entered into a number of programmatic agreements with federal agencies. For Rural Development, a programmatic agreement signed with DHR in 2003 now provides expedited review of its housing programs. For the Federal Emergency Management Agency, an agreement (see this page) provides protocols and exclusions that will streamline review procedures for disaster recovery throughout Virginia over the next five years. For the military, faced with a massive public-private housing venture, agreements at Forts Belvoir, Eustis, Story, and Quantico Marine Corps Base, affecting 700 historic housing units, can serve as nationwide models for the treatment and mitigation of historic properties.

Eleanor Krause, preservation consultant with RKTECTS Studio, Inc. of Alexandria, worked with Clark Realty Capital LLC to fulfill its role in the adaptive reuse and subsequent management of historic resources at Fort Belvoir and Quantico Marine Corps Base. The developer and the Department of Defense formed a joint venture partnership for the Fort Belvoir project, which involved the rehabilitation of 350 buildings to provide housing for service members and their families. "The programmatic agreement with DHR enabled us to work out in great detail the conceptual design for all rehab work and infill housing," Krause said. "From the developer's perspective, that provided a high level of comfort, knowing the costs of the project up front, early in the process."

At Quantico, an agreement between DHR, the Advisory Council for Historic



Photo courtesy of Martin Gallivan

Jamestown Island benefited from DHR's quick assistance in Hurricane Isabel's wake, when flooding damaged the National Park Service's irreplaceable collection of more than 900,000 artifacts. After recommending Fort Lee as a "triage" site, DHR staff contacted officials to make it happen. Then a call was put out to a network of archaeologists and conservators in Virginia and neighboring states. For two intensive weeks, and for weeks thereafter, volunteers treated and stabilized artifacts so that future conservation by the National Park Service can occur. All artifacts have been moved from Fort Lee to a warehouse facility in Oyster Point.

FEMA programmatic agreement speeds hurricane disaster recovery

Even before Hurricane Isabel struck, Eugene Gruber, regional environment officer of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, could breathe easier knowing that an agreement with the Department of Historic Resources was in place for disaster recovery of historic sites in communities across the Commonwealth. "We used to do things disaster by disaster," he said, "and that was a disaster. With the agreement, we had entered into a 5-year plan with DHR, so that we could focus on the big picture in an emergency, knowing that a process was in place to address smaller concerns quickly and easily. It has been of great, great benefit."

Whether responding to Hurricane Isabel, 9/11, floods, or tornadoes, DHR helps to ensure the security and strength of the Commonwealth and the nation. By immediately assisting communities in protecting their historic landmarks, DHR works to preserve significant sites that are symbols of our local and national character and heritage, and to support agencies

"We used to do things disaster by disaster, and that was a disaster."

— Eugene Gruber, FEMA director, division of mitigation, Philadelphia

on the front line of emergency response with information, training, and management plans. Programmatic agreements between the partners smooth the way.

After Hurricane Isabel, localities applying to FEMA for assistance in recovering historic landmarks could count on speedy responses about minor, internal repairs and external damage, as outlined in the agreement. "Seventy-five percent of what we would have previously submitted for normal Section 106 review was eliminated altogether or streamlined tremendously," said Gruber, who was recently promoted to director of the divi-

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Agreements

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Preservation, the Marine Corps and the developer enabled the appropriate parties to come together and assess the feasibility of rehabilitating historic buildings. A study established a three-part process: first, document and demolish unusable buildings; second, fully rehabilitate and convert large apartment buildings to townhouses, and rehabilitate highly significant 1930s Dutch Colonial-style houses and keep them intact; and third, provide for the marketing and relocation of a number of highly significant Lustron houses on the base, as well as maintain two of them *in situ*. "The agreement was very successful," said Krause. "It provided for creative solutions to a variety of types of resources." Provision for the 60 Lustron houses (the largest collection in the nation of post-World War II, prefabricated metal buildings made to meet the housing demand) enabled the military to ensure the good stewardship of historic resources it could no longer afford to maintain. "The agreement includes a marketing and management package setting specific guidelines for finding new locations for the Lustron buildings marked for removal," said Krause. The developer is contacting local governments to explore alternative uses of them.

— Deborah Woodward

Isabel

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sion of mitigation in Philadelphia. More than the agreement, Gruber cites the ability to work closely with DHR staff as a strong advantage, enhancing response to localities where historic public buildings, structures, and infrastructure have suffered major damage.

Use of the DHR's Data Sharing System enabled FEMA staff to tap the statewide cultural resource management database—more than 140,000 files on the location, condition, and significance of historic resources in every locality in the state. "We could not have done it without DSS," said Gruber. "From our desktops, we had instant access to information and we expedited responses swiftly."

— Deborah Woodward

Learning that excites, engages, challenges

Through vigorous education and outreach programs, the Department of Historic Resources supports Governor Mark R. Warner's "Education for a Lifetime" initiative to provide quality instruction to every student in Virginia. Last year, in 121 educational activities and statewide celebrations of Historic Preservation Week and Virginia Archaeology Month, DHR promoted Virginia's diverse heritage and helped students broaden their knowledge of history and develop skills in evaluating what they see and how they think.

The debut of the African American ARK (Archaeological Resource Kit), completed this year and available to teachers and home schooling parents on a loan basis, intrigued students with learning activities centered on the lives of African Americans at three historic places in Virginia—Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, a James City County site near Williamsburg, and Alexandria's "Hayti," a neighborhood of seven freed black families. The African American ARK is now available, along with the Virginia Indian ARK that has been widely used by school teachers. Said Mary Derbish, Henrico County social studies teacher, "Enthusiasm for both kits is high... Several kids said they didn't know history could be so fun. My principal observed one of my lessons using the kit and was thrilled to find it being used in classrooms."

For social studies and science teachers, the recently published *Solving*

History's Mysteries Teacher Guide and Activity Book complements "The History Discovery Lab" exhibition. The discovery lab, which opened in 2002 at the Virginia Historical Society, is the only permanent exhibition on historic preservation in Virginia. The exhibition uses archaeology and historical architecture to teach students how to "read" the history that is all around them. Tied to the Standards of Learning, the teacher guide offers classroom activities that stand alone or serve to enrich the gallery experience. Sally Miller, fourth grade teacher at William Fox School in Richmond, loves visiting the gallery with her students. "Historical analysis is the part to me that could hook anyone on history. The exhibition connects my students to their world—they've heard of the Pyramids, but this they can relate to directly."

Other educational activities in 2003 included talks held at archaeological sites such as the Golden Ball Tavern in Petersburg and lectures and tours of historic places such as Fort Loudoun in Winchester, Montpelier, and the city of Abingdon. These along with presentations at such sites as the George Washington's Office Museum, the Aberdeen Gardens Museum, Henricus Day at Henricus Citie Historical Park, and St. Catherine's School Colonial Days, brought the department's education and outreach activities to a total of 7,413 participants.

— Deborah Woodward

Indian site yields wealth of information

The discovery of Werowocomoco (wear-o-wa-comma-co) in Gloucester County drew international attention this past summer with the first of many archaeological investigations that will continue through 2007. The site, where Powhatan first met Captain John Smith, was the paramount chief's residence from 1607-1609. The Werowocomoco Research Group plans to educate Virginians about this highly significant site, which represents 15,000 years of Native American settlement and habitation in what is now Virginia. In development are a dedicated Web site, documentaries by major media, and lesson plans tied to the Standards of Learning. The group (which includes DHR), along with the project's Virginia Indian Advisory Board, works closely with property owners Bob and Lynn Ripley. The collaboration between archaeologists and Indians is a national model for archaeological investigation.

State stewardship: Agencies leading by good example

For more than 100 years, the Commonwealth of Virginia has been known nationally for its role in historic preservation, encouraging and supporting the good stewardship of irreplaceable landmarks. As such, it is appropriate for state government to lead by example, rehabilitating and reusing its own cultural resources with high standards.

Historic preservation is a balancing act between many, and often competing, interests. This is especially true in state government where health and safety issues, programmatic needs, and cost feasibility are important considerations in decisions concerning commitment to protecting historic buildings. The specter of empty or deteriorating buildings at both the seat of

“DGS draws upon the expertise and insight of the DHR staff to assist us in ensuring these structures are cared for...”

— **Rich Sliwoski,**
Dept. of General Services

state-owned properties, including preparations for the renovation of the Thomas Jefferson–designed State Capitol, rehabilitation of the Old Finance Building on Capitol Square, and promotion of adaptive reuse of the highly significant and strategically located Old Western State Hospital building complex in Staunton. These projects stand as examples of Virginia’s best efforts at design, planning, and preservation.

“In these lean economic times, perhaps most especially in lean times, the Commonwealth should and can support preservation by being a careful steward of publicly-owned resources,” said Kathleen S. Kilpatrick, agency director.

In 2003, the Office of the Secretary of the Administration and the Department of General Services (DGS) launched a major initiative to update the circa 1788 Virginia State Capitol to meet 21st-century needs. As the historic preservation agency for the Commonwealth, DHR answered the call to partner in this highly publicized project, providing expertise and technical assistance throughout the planning and design review phases.

As part of the rehabilitation of other historic properties on Capitol Square, the prominently sited Old Finance Building has been targeted for renovation by DGS. This challenging project will answer the need for office space at the seat of government.

Virginia’s government and in cities across the Commonwealth presents a challenge. An important duty of the state to its citizens is to be a good steward of its resources.

In 2003, the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) partnered in a range of projects involving high-profile



Sensitive renovation of the State Capitol to meet 21st-century needs will ensure the continued and productive use of a national landmark.

Putting Virginia's History to Work

Good stewardship of state-owned historic properties yields benefits for all Virginians including:

- **Fiscal responsibility:** By reclaiming and reusing space owned by the Commonwealth, the cost of leasing private space for state operations is reduced or eliminated all together. State buildings allowed to deteriorate become a liability to the state. Deficient structures, safety systems, and inefficient operating systems ultimately cost much more than they save by not being appropriately maintained or renovated.

- **Economic development:** Renovations and restorations of key historic structures throughout the Commonwealth can serve as important symbols as Virginia prepares for Jamestown’s 400th anniversary. Revitalized buildings and districts will help boost tourism—a \$14 billion industry in Virginia in 2002, generating \$1 billion in state and local taxes annually. The reuse of historic structures in the private and public sectors in the Commonwealth has resulted in the investment of \$502 million in the state economy since 1999, and the creation of 22,916 jobs.

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Diversity sites enrich education, tourism

A deep sense of pride filled the air at the historical highway marker dedication of the Sharon Indian School in King William County, where state and local officials and the Upper Mattaponi tribe celebrated the unveiling of a roadside sign that commemorates one of the last Indian schools to operate in Virginia. Similarly, at the Kahal Kadosh Beth Shalome marker dedication in downtown Richmond, officials and Jewish community representatives joyously remembered the founding of the first Jewish congregation in Virginia near its original site. In Arlington County, the recent historic designation of the H-B Woodlawn School, formerly known as the Stratford Junior High School, the first school to be desegregated in Virginia, became a source of great pride and meaning for the community. Said School Principal Ray Anderson, "Students here (approximately 600 students representing 98 nations) find what happened during the 1960s and '70s and desegregation so remote. It is a testimony to how far we've come." Local officials have asked that National Historic Landmark status be pursued for the site.

These are but three sites representing Virginia's diverse heritage and the full range of its history. A record 19 such sites received historic designation in 2003, along with 92 historical highway markers that were approved.

Among other developments in 2003,

Putting Virginia's History to Work

Diversity Sites

- History is the No. 2 reason visitors come to Virginia.
- Historic sites are the backbone of Virginia's tourism industry; 275 historic attractions generate 6.5 million visits each year.
- Virginia is No. 3 in the U.S. in the number of black tourists.
- In recent years, the increase in the number of designated diversity sites interpreted for tourism has led to a statewide African American Heritage Trail and tourism activity in communities including Gloucester, Hampton, Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond, Roanoke, and Wytheville.

the city of Buena Vista will gain an educational opportunity from the historic designation of the Buena Vista Colored School, built by African Americans and one of the oldest one- or two-room African American schools in the state. Buena Vista historian Francis W. Lynn said, "This is a very important resource to

the African American community. It will be restored as it was and made into a museum. Elementary school students will come on field trips to learn about education in the early-to-mid 1900s."

In Alexandria, recognition for seven historic sites represents "the most significant project in the city in years, and a very important phase for Virginia in the acknowledgement of African American sites," said Jean Federico, director of Historic Alexandria. The city is preparing a walking tour based on these sites, as well as an exhibition on the history of Alexandria's African American citizens, from 1790–1953, which will show how African American families formed a vibrant and supportive community under oftentimes restrictive conditions.

According to the Virginia Tourism Corporation, history is the No. 2 reason (following shopping), that visitors come to Virginia. Communities are realizing that by identifying, recognizing, and interpreting diversity sites—for community walking and driving tours, and as museums and historic attractions—they are greatly enhancing their rich mix of local tourist destinations and educational offerings. They are also finding that in recognizing these sites, residents' heightened civic pride results in a deepening sense of community while celebrating Virginia's ethnic heritage.

— Deborah Woodward

Stewardship

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The renovated square footage will get state agencies out of private rented office space, and add luster back to a building that has languished and deteriorated for years. DHR staff is providing key design and review expertise, with the Old Finance Building project on schedule.

"The Department of General Services (DGS) is entrusted with the maintenance and care of some of the Commonwealth's most significant historic buildings. We have forged a strong partnership with the Department of Historic Resources. DGS draws upon the expertise and insight of

the DHR staff to assist us in ensuring these structures are cared for in a way that guarantees their utility and beauty for future generations of Virginians," said Rich Sliwoski, director, Division of Engineers and Buildings for DGS.

Eager to transform the Old Western State Hospital building complex into a viable asset for the community and the Commonwealth, DGS and Staunton are actively seeking a developer with a strong sense of stewardship for the highly significant historic site. Working with DGS and the city, DHR is helping to establish partnerships that will lead to Western State Hospital's reuse as the centerpiece of the area's economic development.

Other state agencies are also calling on

DHR's expertise to help them recognize, appropriately utilize, and protect their historic properties. Staff assessed and provided recommendations for rehabilitation and potential reuse of 35 historic properties managed by the Library of Virginia, Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Science Museum of Virginia, University of Virginia, and Virginia Military Institute.

In addition, as part of an initiative with Governor Warner's administration to recognize and register state-owned historic properties, DHR has added 10 properties to the Virginia Landmarks Register since September 2002. This initiative calls for adding to the register 10 properties each year through 2005.

— Sean P. Smith



Make sure you *check* to support preservation

This year as you file your state income tax return, please take a moment to check off the box that enables you to make a donation to Virginia's Historic Resources Fund. This option provides a convenient way to support heritage education, landmark preservation, and the operation of historic sites. The fund is administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and all donations are fully tax deductible. Deductions can be claimed in the following year.

What's in store for DHR in the new year?

• **Civil Rights Exhibition**— February 7, 2004-June 20, 2004, marks the dates for the exhibition "To Secure These Rights: The Civil Rights Movement in Virginia." The exhibition, to be held at the Virginia Historical Society, commemorates the 50th anniversary of the landmark lawsuit *Brown v. Board of Education*, where the separate but equal standard in public education for whites and blacks was declared unconstitutional. DHR partnered with the historical society in developing the education component of the show.

• **Captain John Smith Water Trail**— An initiative of Governor Warner to help celebrate the 400th anniversary of the founding Jamestown, this project will continue to evolve in 2004. In a partnership that includes the Maryland Historical Trust, Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development, the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, and the National Park Service, DHR is playing a major role in this multi-state, multi-year project. The bi-state cooperative effort has been established to retrace the routes Captain Smith

traveled. Through re-examining Captain Smith's journeys, the natural resources and the Indian cultures he encountered, and by linking this information to current resources, the partnership will develop a guide to be distributed by the 112 partner sites that constitute the Chesapeake Bay Gateways Program.

• **Werowocomoco Investigation Continues**—This year holds great promise to add to the discoveries made in 2003 at the Werowocomoco archaeological site in Gloucester County. During last year's field season, archaeological investigations provided solid evidence that the site dated to the Contact period with the Jamestown settlers, and earlier, and that it has potential for future investigations because of the presence of artifacts over a large area. The main goal of the upcoming 2004 archaeological field season is to begin gathering evidence on the layout of the village at Werowocomoco and how this reflects the status of the village as the capital of the Powhatan chiefdom in 1607.

— Sean P. Smith

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